Maulana abul kalam azad

People



Maulana Abul Kalam Muhiyuddin Ahmed better known as Maulana Azad was born on 11th November, 1888, was a senior Political Leader and Indian Muslim Scholar, freedom fighter, andpoetry. He was the first Minister of Education. Maulana Azad was one of the prominent Muslim leaders to support Hindu – Muslim unity and He opposing the partition of India on communal lines. Maulana Azad still remains one of the most important people of communal harmony in modern India. He worked for education and social improvement in India made him and most important impact in guiding India's social and economic development.

Maulana Azad can speak Urdu, English, Hindi, Arabic, Bengali and Persian. As indicated by his name, Abul Kalam, which literally means " lord of dialogue". He adopted the pen name 'Azad' as a mark of his mental deliverance from a narrow view of religion and life. For his helpful contribution to the nation, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was posthumously awarded India's highest civilian honour, Bharat Ratna in 1992. Azad Started the revolutionary activities restricted to Bihar and Bengal. Within short period, he helped setup secret revolutionary centers in all over north India and mumbai.

Most of his revolutionaries were anti-Muslim for the reason people felt that the British Government was using the Muslim community against India's freedom struggle. Azad tried to assure his colleagues that animus and indifference toward the Muslims would only make the way to freedom more difficult. In June 1912, Azad started publication of a journal called Al Hilal (means the Crescent) to increase revolutionary recruits amongst the Muslims. He also participated in Non-Cooperation Movement, Quit India Movement, and Partition of India

He said in his words about citizen "We must not for a moment forget, it is a birth right of every individual to receive at least the basic education without which he cannot fully discharge his duties as a citizen." Jawaharlal Nehru referred to Azad as Mir-i- Karawan(means the caravan leader), "a very brave and gallant gentleman, a finished product of theculturethat, in these days, pertains to few" "The Emperor of learning" Mahatma Gandhi remarked about Azad counting him as "a person of the calibre of Plato, Aristotle and Pythagorus." He died of heart stroke on 22 December 1958